THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

Deplorable Condition of the National Treasury.

Another Appeal of Secretary Dix to Congress.

Contemplated Attack on Fort Pickens.

Formidable Preparations for Attacking Fort Sumter.

PROGRESS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Serious Charges Against Mr. Fleyd.

What the Ex-Secretary Says of

THE INEFFICIENCY OF THE NAVY.

The Final Act of the Presidential Election.

Official Counting of the Vote by Both Houses of Congress.

The Ceremony Previous to the Inauguration of Lincoln and Hamlin.

Another Selzure of Ammunition by the New

York Police, 24.,

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL FI-WARRINGTON, Feb. 13, 1861.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent another let-ber to Mr. Sherman, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, of which the following is a copy:—

ways and Means, of which the following is a copy:—

TREASTRY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 13, 1861.

Sim—'t is indisponsable that I should give to-day notice of a loan of \$8,000,000, in order that the government may be in funds to meet indispensable payments on the last prox. The obstacles unexpectedly thrown in the way of the passage of the bill reported by your sommittee yesterday, authorizing the acceptance of the guarantee proffered by several of the States, compel me reluctantly to ask for the loan on the usual terms, for, in the present distracted state of the country, should it continue, I fear there must be a loss of eight hundred thousand dollars. Under all the circumstancee, however, instead of calling for \$2,000,000, as I suggested in my letter to you of the 11th inst., I have thought it advisable to ask for \$8,000,000, reserving the right of declining to accept bids which may be deemed disadvantageous to the United States, and taking the chance of a favorable change in the political condition of the country within the next in days, at the end of which proposals for the loan will be received. Allow me to remind you that the Loan bill, under which I ask for proposals, was not presented for the approval of the President until the Sthinst., and that on the 9th inst., Saturday, there was not a quorum of your committee to act on the bill reported yesterday accepting the guarantee of the States. I advert to these circumstances to exonerate myself in the judgment of those who have an interest in the discharge of the liabilities pressing upon the Freadent, I believe, all understand that mere than five millions of freasury from any want of diligence on my part. Your committee, I believe, all understand that mere than five millions of freasury from any want bout two millions more fail due before the 4th of have been redeemed out of the current revenues, and Much less the smount to be paid in for public does, making hearly the eight millions now required to meet the public wents before that day; that more than one third of the revenue derived from the customs is paid in Treasury notes, due at a future day; and that the present emburies ed state of the Treasury arises from the operation of rase of state of the Treasury arises from the operation of a paper system which compois the government to anticipate the payment of its debts out of its current reocipies. As I have decided to issue the motice for a loan to-day, I am constrained to request that the bill reported yesterday may not be geted on, as the expectation of a call for a loan at a fature day on guaranteed stocks could not fall to have a very disadvantageous effect on the proposals to be made for that now asked for.

Secretary Dix has ascertained from the moneyed mer who have heretofore taken the loans of government, that unless there is a settlement of the present troubles they will not advance a dollar. Under these circumstances he doubts the propriety of advertising for a loan, and yet the

government has not a dollar in the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for proder the late act, successful bidders to deposit the amount accepted on or before the first of March.

THE POSITION OF EX-SECRETARY FLOYD. Washington, Feb. 13, 1861. Governor Floyd, who is now absent in Virginia, has

caused the following publication to be made, addressed to

the public:

Washington, Feb. 13, 1561.

The numerous assaults which have been made upon my character for several weeks past in the ne wapupers, and which, from their source and nature, could not be replied to, have at length culminated in a report from the committee of the House of Representatives, submitted to that body on the 12th inst.

The report is an az parte arraignment of my official conduct upon or parte to stimony, taken injected in my absence, it is a labored attempt by immende and by means and circumstances in the absence of proof to fix upon means me enexpected complicity with a robbery of the povernment, of which I had no knowledge until about the time it was publicly disclosed, and now that these charges have been put in form and have emanated from an authoritative source, i piedge myself to meet them by full response as som as the report of this committee, with the evidence taken by it, has been printed and can be examined.

JOHN B. FLOYD.

In reference to the statement of Senator Benjamin bu fore the solect committee of the House, that he had in-

fore the select committee of the House, that he had informed the President that Secretary Floyd was issuing mediately, therefore, sent for Mr. Floyd and inquired by what authority he issued them. Mr. Floyd said there was no law for or against it, but it had been the practice of the department. The President said the practice was wrong, and instructed him to pay what he had issuedthe President being under the impression that only a small sum of money was involved.

ers that Mr. Floyd or his counsel have pleaded to the act of 1857 in bar of the prosecution pending here

PROGRESS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Washington, Feb. 13, 1861.
The Peace Convention met to-day at twelve o'clock and were informed by the committee that they had not yet agreed upon a plan of settlement, and asked for further time. The Convention gave them until Friday, when the committee thought they would be able to report. The indications are, from the votes that have been taken, that the plan submitted by Mr. Guthrie, which the Hexalo has already published, will be the one adopted. They may vary it somewhat, but the basis will be Guthrie's ad it will be sustained by the border States oth free and slave. The New ingland States, with some hers, will oppose this, and probably bring forward abor Corwin's or Adams' propositions. But for these nates, the border States would have agreed some

ated to day, and it is raid that Mr. Logan, of Bidoots one of the confidential friends of Mr. Lincoln, is in favor they arenot be obtained will take it as it is. m. John C. Wright, of Cincinnati, died the

curing the administration of the younger Adams; after-wards Judge of the Supreme Court of Chio, and for many years editor of the Cincinnati Gazette. His remains will be taken to the Relay House to morrow morning, to await the arrival of his friends from that city.

COUNTING THE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT. INFORMALITY OF THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, FLORIDA, OREGON AND MINNESOTA.

The two houses met at precisely twelve o'clock M. The journals of both were read, when the Senate proceeded in a body to the House, without the slightest disturbance or sign of anything of the kind. All the members of the are upon the floor.

are upon the floor.

The counting of votes is going on in the presence of the two houses, Vice President Breckinridge presiding and breaking the seal of each State. The vote is declared by Mr. Phelps, of Missourl, one of the tellers on the part of the House. Quiet reigns supreme, not only in and about the Capitol, but throughout the city.

The certificate of the Electors from South Carolina to-day does not designate the place of residence of Breckinridge and Lane, which is contrary to the constitution.

inridge and Lanc, which is contrary to the constitution. The Florida, Oregon and Minnesota Electors did not state that the favorite candidates of their several States were elected by ballot, as required by the constitution. In each of the above cases the tellers read sufficient to show the facts to the House, and as no member objected Among the foreign ministers present in the diplomatic

gallery to day when the votes were being counted, were Lord Lyons, Mr. Hulseman, of Austria; Mr. Schleiden, of Bremen; Mr. Irvine, of the British Legation, and the

A strong police force was stationed in various parts of the Capitol this morning on the House side, and some parts of the building usually open to visiters were closed-HOW THE REPULLICANS FREE SINCE THE COUNTING OF THE KLECTORAL VOTE.

There is certainly a calmer and more confident feeling obtaining among republicans since the official declaration of the electoral vote. They tread

MILITARY MOVEMENTS AT THE NATIONAL

Owing to apprehensions of a conspiracy of purpose in seizing the public buildings they have been privately guarded, though not in large force, some three weeks past; and, in addition to other fears, the blowing up of the Capitol was regarded as an event not impossible, and hence every night a thorough examination of the cellars and vauits of that building has been made by the Capitol there clandestinely deposited for such purpose. To day the officers of the artillery were on duty

for the purpose of immediately communicating with Congress should an attempt be made to attack the Capitol, and the military forces were ready to advance at a minute's warning. But there was nothing whatever visible to excite the least apprehe and it can safely be asserted that never during the last twenty years at least has the counting of the Presiden-tial electoral votes been attended by better, if as good,

Governor Hicks, of Maryland, was examined to day by the special committee. His belief that a conspiracy existed in connection with the federal capital was, he said, superinduced by private and anonymous letters and newspaper articles, and that such combinations did not exist in Maryland but in other Southern States. That at the time of his publication, in the beginning of January, he was satisfied there were existing organizations, having in view an illegal interference with the federal authorities and the seizure of public property, but for some time past, whatever may have been the designs of any secret purposes have been abandoned. The special committee re unanimously of the opinion, whatever combinations or intents may have existed at an earlier period, that for the last six weeks there has been no appearance or ves-tige of an organization with hostile intent on Washington

The Engineer Department has sent to Congress modified estimates for fortifications, omitting all with the exception of Fort Calhoun, Virginia, and Forts Taylor and Jefferson, Florida. It is added that the sum of \$150,000 advantage to them within the next fiscal year, and should be applied to augment their efficiency and strength, and

It appears from official data that the Secretary of the Treasury resigned as Aid-de-Camp to General Brown in 1825, and his commission in the army in 1828. Major Anderson graduated at West Point in 1825. Secretary Dix served as a captain of artillery at Fort Monroe, 182

INEFFICIENCY OF THE NAVY.

Washington, Feb. 13, 1861.
The House select committee on the President's special Message have evidence before them that bears severely upon the Secretary of the Navy. It relates partly to the fact that many of the best naval ships are not only sent to the Pacific and the Mediterranean, but are dismantied and unfit for service, and lying at our navy yards at the present time. The following vessels are dismantled and unfit for service, and now lay at the yards design

folk; Delaware, eighty-four guns, Norfolk; Vermont. eighty-four, ficaton; New-Orleans, eighty-four, Sackett s Harber; Alabama, eighty-four, Kittery; Virginia, eightyfour, Boston; New York, eighty-four, Norfolk. gates -United States, fifty guns, Norfolk; Potomac, fifty guns, New York; Brandywine, fifty guns, New York: Columbia, fifty guns, Norfolk; Raritan, fifty guns, Norfolk; Santee, fifty guns, Kittery. Sloops-of-war:—Savannab, twenty-four guns, New York; Plymouth, twenty-two guns, Norfolk; Jamestown, twenty-two guns, Philadelphia; Germantown, twenty-two guns, Norfolk, Vincennes, twenty guns, Boston; Decatur, sixteen guns, San Francisco; Marion, sixteen guns, Portemouth, New Hampshire; Date, sixteen guns, Portsmouth; Proble sixteer guns. Boston. Brigs:-Bainbridge, six guns, Bos ton: Perry, six gura Norfolk; Delphin, four guns, Norfolk. Screw frigates -Roanoke, forty guns, New York, Colorado, forty gans, Boston; Merrimae, forty gans, Norfolk; Minnesota, forty guns, Boston; Wabash, forty guns, New York Franklin, fifty gons, Kittery. First class sprew steam sloop:—Pensacola, ninetten guns, Washington, receiving her machinery, is a new vessel. Side wheel steamers Mississippi, eleven guns, Boston; Fulton, four guns, Pensacola; Water Witch, three guns, Norfelk; steam tender John Hancock, three guns, San

The order prevailing in Washington to-day is largely upon the maxim of Washington, in time of peace prepare

CONVENTION TO FORM A STATE CONSTITU-TION FOR NEW MEXICO, ETC.

Washington, Feb. 12, 1861. Mr. Otero, delegate from the Territory of New Mexico, adopted a resolution calling a Territorial Convention to frame a State constitution. The election for delegates to the Convention will take place in May, and the Convention meets in June next. The constitution is to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, in September, at the regular election.

THE COMPROMESE PRELING IN WISCONSIN. The spirit of compromise is not very magnanimous

in Wisconsin. It is understood that the Governor was willing to have the State represented in the Peace Conference here by a mixed commission, composed of both republicans and democrate; but the Legislature took the appointing power out of the Gover-nor's hands and selected as Commissioners Senators Dorkee and Docitile, and representatives Potter and Washburn, all republicans, not even recognizing the only democratic member from the State, Judge Larrabee, who represents the most largely populated Congressional distriet in the United States, comprising over three hundred

Evidence is hourly accomplating which demonstrate

Mr. Lincoln to force him to appoint to his Cabinet men who are antagonistic to Mr. Seward, in order to make it so uncomfortable to the Senator from New York that he will not remain in the Cabinet. This organization is made up principally of the democratic free soil elen in the republican party, with some old whigs who have bination is determined to have control of the Cabinet or break up the Union. They are as deidedly secessionists as the Yanceys, Rhetts and Keitts, only they have not their courage. These men are against all compromise or concessions, and de-mand that the conservative whigs who supported Lincoin should come over to their own idea of eternal hos

ility to niggers, and nothing else. Mr. Wadsworth, of New York, one of the Peace Comnissioners, held a meeting last night, which was attended rom each of the free States. The object of this gathering was the purpose of perfecting this organization. The attendance was not as large as was expected, as gentle-usen heutate to embark in an expedition that is not over hopeful of success. Weed, who is here, understands the President's inauguration.

The republican party is fast drifting on the breakers o disunion, and nothing but resistance to this abolition element by Mr. Lincoln can save the Union and his party. there will be a terrible emplosion before many days. OFFICE BEEKERS WIDE AWAKE.

The hotels are now nearly all full, and the scramble for

Letters from Mobile of the 8th inst. state that there were then garrisoning Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines about four hundred State troops, who are relieved every ten

Seventy thousand extra copies of the late speeches of Gov. Andrew Johnson have been printed for circulation

IMPORTANT FROM FORTS PICKENS AND SUMTER.

FORT PICKENS NOT YET REINFORCED-

THREATENED ATTACK BY TWELVE HUN. DRED MEN-THE BROOKLYN, SABINE, ST. LOUIS, MACEDONIAN AND WYANDOT OFF

Lieut. Gilman, one of the officers in command of Fort Pickens arrived here this evening with despatches from Lieut. Skimmer and the commander of vessels of Pen-sacola to the government. He left Pensacola on Saturday evening, having received a passport from Major Chase, who is in command of the Florida troops. He says the following vessels are off the harbor:—The Brooklyn, Sabine, St. Louis, Macedenian and Wyandot. The Brooklyn did not land her supplies for Fort Pickens, Licut. Slemmer having notified them that he had ample

cola, and they are threatening every hour to make an attack on Fort Pickens. It is all that

an attack was made at any moment, and it is very proba-ble, owing to the limited number in the fort, that they would take it before the Brooklyn could throw her troop into the fort. If they take it at all, he says, they can take it in thirty or forty minutes; but there will be fearful loss of life even at at that. The health of the officers and men on board of the vessels is good. Lieutenants are now in command of Fort Pickens.

KEY WEST, Fob. 6, 1861. ing communicated with Fort Jefferson, sailed from that station on the 2d inst. for Pensacola.

The steam sloop Brooklyn, Capt. Walker, from this port the 31st inst., arrived at Tortugas the 1st and landed a large quantity of ordnance stores and guus for Fort Capt. M. C. Meigs, U. S. Engineers, arrived at this place

Capt. M. U. Heigs, U. S. Engineers, arrived at this place the evening of the 5th from Fort Jefferson. He has chartered the brig Alpine, Capt. Latham, to take some of the heavy guns not in use at Fort Taylor to Fort Jefferson. The armament will leave here on the 7th. The United States steamer Crusader, Capt. Maffit, is now under orders for New York, and will sail as soon as the steamship Atlantic arrives from New Orleans. The United States schooner Florida, Lieut. Pickering, U. S. N., commanding, sails this evening for Havana with despatches for Washington, to go forward in the

CONTINUED PREPARATIONS FOR THE AT-TACK ON FORT SUMTER.

Washington, Feb. 13, 1861.
The action of the Congress of the Confederate States of America at Montgomery, relative to fortifications in se eding States, does not seem to have retarded the movenents of the South Carolina authorities to Fort Sumter. Letters from that fort received To-night from Captain combleday, one of the officers in command, report that the South Carolinians have erected an impregnable but-tery on Cummings' Point of railroad iron, and that a terrible fight can be made from that point. The strength of it does, five eighths of a mile from Fort Sumter, will enable the South Carolinians to do great mischief.

ward rapidly, and its strength is now such as will withstand the guns on Fort Sumter successfully. Great preparations were going on among the Care ess when the attack on Fort Sumter is made.

The troops in Fort Sumter continue in good heath and spirits although very much annoyed by the South Caro

## THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The Congress of Southern Sovereignties at Montgomery, Alabama. SIXTH DAY.

MONTOOMERY, Als., Feb. 9, 1861.

Congress met this morning at eleven o'clock. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Basil Manly.

The Chief Justice of the State of Alabama then admi-

nistered the fellowing oath to the Hon. Howell Cobb,

The President then administered the above cath to the Mr. Managem-I conceive, Mr. President, this a fitting occasion to discharge a commission which has been en-trusted to me by some of my constituency of South Carolina. I have before me a flag which some of the young ladies of South Carolina present to this Congress as a model lina. I have before me a flag which some of the young ladies of South Carolina present to this Congress as a model dag for the Confederate States of America. This flag, as it will be seen upon inspection, embraces the idea of a cress—a blue cross on a red field. Now, Mr. President, the idea of a cross no doubt was suggested to the imagination of the young ladies by the beauteous constellation of the Southern Cross, which the great Creater has placed in the Fouthern heavens by way of compensation for the giorious constellations at the north pole. The imagination of the young ladies was doubtless inspired by the gebrus of Dante and the scientific skill of Humboldt. But, sir, I have no doubt that there was another idea associated with it in the minds of the young ladies—a religious one; and although we have not seen in the heavens the "is hoceigno vinces!" written upon the lebarum of Constantine, yet the same sign has been manifested to us upon the lablets of the earth; for we all know that it has been by the aid of revealed religion that we have achieved over fanntelism the victory which we this day witness; and it is becoming on this occasion that the debt of the South to the Cross should be thus recognized. I have also, Mr. Freadent, another commission from a gentleman of taste and skill, it the city of Charleston, who offers another model, which embraces the same idea of a cross, but upon a different ground. The gentleman who offers his model appears to be more hopeful than the young ladies. They offer one with seven stars—six for the States already represented in this Congress, and the seventh for Texas, whose deputies, we hope, will soon be on their way to join us. He offers a fag which embraces the whole fifteen States, God grant that this hope may be realized, and that we may soon welcome their stars to the glorious constellation of the Southern Confederacy. (Applause.)

Mr. Miles—i move that a committee of one from cash State be appointed to report upon a flag for the Confederate States of America. Adopte

T. R. R. Coss offered the following resolutions.

which were adopted —

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed from the members of this Congress representing the State of Alama, which shall inquire and report to this body upon what terms suitable buildings in the city of Montgomery can be secured for the use of the several executive departments of the confederacy under the provisional government.

Resolved, That the same committee be charged with the duty of estimating and reporting to Congress the necessary expenses for fitting and furnishing such apartments for the official business of such departments.

The committee consists of Messrs. Shorter, Chilton and McRas.

which swargead three times and adopted.

A BILL 10 RE EMPITED AN ACT TO CONTINUE IN PORCE CERTAIN

Be it enasted, by the Congress of the Confederate States of
America, that all the law of the United States of America, in
force and in use in these Confederate States on the first day
of November last, and not inconsistent with the constitution,
be, and the same are hereby continued in force unit repealed
or altered by the Congress.

Mr. MENNINGER Offered the following resolution, which
was adopted:—

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two from each State, to be nominated by the deputies from the States, shall be appointed to take into consideration and report to this Congress a constitution for the permanent government of the States represented in this Congress.

NINTH DAY.

Mr. STEPHENS presented a model flag-a model device Mr. WRIGHT presented a communication from Mark A Cooper, offering the Eltowah Iron Works, of Georgia, a

Mr. CONRADfofferedthe followin :-Are consangement and properly and Naval Affairs be instructed to include in any plan they may propose for the organization of the army and navy suitable provision for such officers of the army and navy suitable provision for such officers of the army and navy sa have tendered the resignation of their commissions in consequence of their adhesion to any or all of the States of the confederacy. Adopted.

Mr. MEMINGER offered the following:—
Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire and report upon the expediency of repealing the navigation laws of the confederate States, and have leave to report by bill.

Resolved, That the Committee on a Flag and Seal be in structed to adopt and report a flag similar as possible it that of the United States, making only such changes as may be necessary to distinguish easily one from the other, and that the stars and stripes be so arranged in the banner as to number the States in the confederacy. Mr. BROOKE accompanied his resolution with felicitous remarks, in the course of which, referring to the stars and stripes, he said that flag was the idol of the heart, and that around it clung memories of the past which

time could never effice or cause to grow dim Mr. Miles opposed the resolution, and said that he had egarded from youth the stars and stripes as the emblem tyranny and oppression.

The debate grew interesting, and on the suggestion Mr. Stephens, Mr. Brooke withdrew his resolution.
The Congress then went into secret session.

## THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

Our Richmond Correspondence. RICPMOND, Va., Feb. 11, 1861. rrival of Delegates to the State Convention—Opinions of the Delegates—The Secession of Virginia Inevitable—Ob stacles to Direct Trade in Virginia-A Dicunion Book in Active Requisition, de, de,

Several of the delegates to the Convention have ar rived this evening, and by to-morrow evening it is ex pected all will have arrived. It is doubtful whether any assembly has ever convened in Virginia combining more a member of [it, while it will also combine the rising inellect of the Commonwealth, which has heretofore b obscured for want of a favorable opportunity for its dere formed sources of future elevation to power and men. The present Convention will be made available for similar purposes by the ambitious youths who have been fortunate enough to secure seats in that body. The danger is that we shall have too much talk for buncombe to the neglect of the vital interests which the Convention was called to consider.

I have conversed with many of the leading delegates that have arrived so for, and while most of them come under that class set down as "conservative," they frankly admit that Virginia's continuance in a Northern alliance, as at present, with a government of Confederated South-ern States formed beside her, is out of the question. To show how the Northern people have been deceived in the result of the late Virginia election, I will give a statement made to me by a delegate elected as a conservative. He said that "no result could have been more favorable for the secession cause than thatfexhibited by the late election returns."
If," said he," the accessionists p r se triumphed, the cause than that[exhibited by the late election returns."

If " said he," the secessionists p r se triumphed, the people of Virginis would never have ratified any secession ordinance which they might pass. They would take for granted that its passage was the result of a foregone conclusion, and not the offspring of events or necessity. With the Convention as it is now constituted, the case will be very different. The members composing it have been elected in the full confidence that their action, if it should prove to be the passage of an ordinance of secession, will be the result of deliberate counsel, prudence and necessity; and being thus assured they will inhest-taingly ratify any action which the convention may take." There is much force and consistency in these remarks, and I firmly believe that they embedy the real sentiments of the people of Virginia on the great question upon which the Convention shall not. Another of the secalled "conservatives" expressed to me his conviction that "no matter what concessions may be made to the border States, they will not agree to remain in the Union with the cotton States out." His belief was, that if Virginia was told by the North "We will give you all you require." It would not audice to induce her to continue in the Union with the North, with her sister States of the South bolding their present attifact of as states independence. And as to them, every man here believes that their severance is permanent and irrevocable. No offer in the gift of the Northern people could indose them their severance is permanent and irrevocable. No effe in the gift of the Northern people could induce then to return; and, according to the remarks of many o the delegates, Virginia is now reduced to the alternative of joining the Northern or Southern confederacy. The resolutions adopted by the present Legisla-ture at an early stage of the session—that in any event

upon the small dealer, the Legislature, by a strange perversion of the maxim which enjoins a charitable consideration for the poor and oppressed, having so determined the ratio of taxation as to secure to the rich the least disadvantages from it. To illustrate the amount of taxes upon the sale of \$100 worth of goods brought into the State of Virginia from any other State, by a merchant selling any sum between \$30,000 and \$50,000—medium say \$40,000, and sold to a jobber whose sales average \$7,500, would be as follows:—

The wholessie dealer would pay \$0.52
The jobber would pay \$0.52
The jobber would pay \$0.64
The retailer would pay \$0.10

The Virginia State Convention met at the Capitol to-He made a Union speech, but said that Virginia would

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12, 1861. The Louisiana State Convention adjourned on the 12th inst., until the 4th of March, to await the action of the Southern Congress.

The flag of Louisiana was inaugurated to day at eleven

o'clock. It was hoisted on the City Hall, and saluted with twenty-one guns in presence of the members of the Convention. There is a large military display on the green in Lafavette square. on the message received from the Southern Congress,

announcing the formation of a Provisional Government, and that a permanent confederacy would be established by the 3d of March. The Louisiana Convention has adowned till the 4th of March. A despatch was received to-day by the Collector of New Orleans from the Southern Congress, stating that

that body had adopted the existing revenue laws without alteration, and that the constitution has made no chauge ercial policy. SALUTE IN PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 13, 1861.

Thirty-four guns were fired here this evening in honor of the Union and the declaration at Washington of the election of President and Vice President.

## IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

After the Senate had returned to their own chamber, Mr. FESSENDEN, (rep.) of Maine, reported the Consula and Diplomatic bill, and asked for a committee of con-

Mr. Fosme, (rep.) of Conn., presented a petition asking Congress to stand firmly by the constitution and the

Mr. Bisima, (opp.) of Pa., presented several petitions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions. The bill to carry out the treaty with New Granada was

taken up and passed.

Mr. Freen, (opp.) of Ind., presented a petition arge number of citizens of Indiana in favor of the Crit-

large number of chizens of Indiana in layor of the Cristenden resolutions.

Mr. Teinsech, (rep.) of Ill., made a report of the joint
committee for counting votes, &c., for President and Vice
President, with a resolution that one member of the
Sonate be appointed to act with two members of the
House to notify Messra. Abraham Lincoln and Haunibal
Haunim of their election. Adopted.

On metion of Mr. CAREMON, the Tariff bill was taken up.
Mr. Sewann, (rep.) of N. Y., gave notice that he should
move to strike out that portion of the bill abolishing the
was choosing system.

move to strike out that portion of the bill abolishing the warehousing system.

Mr. Frich asked leave to make a personal explanation in regard to the report zade yesterday to the House, wherein it was said that one hediana bond had not been returned to the department by the Hon. D. M. Fitch. He explained the matter, saying that the bond originally was given by indiana, but afterwards, by the United states neglecting to exchange it, had become worthiess, and the bond had been given to him mercay as a specimen while he was trying to arrange the natter to accommodate Governor Willard, of Indiana, and in the correspondence the bond had been misplaced, at it had been returned to the department as soon as it can found.

The consideration of the Tayle hill mass as a second of the Tayle till mass as a second of the Ta

Mr. Wilson said that the bill had been reported severa

years since, had received the approval of the Secretary of War, and had no relation whatever to the existing state of affairs. Mr. Saussuny said that he asked this question that the

Mr. Sathshuy said that he asked this question that the people might know that it had no reference to the troubles of the times. He never had seen any reason for bringing troops to this District.

Mr. Maeon, (opp.) of Va., asked if the men to be enrolled are required to take any oath?

Mr. Wheon said they are not required to take the same cath as men going into actual service, but simply an oath to support the constitution of the United States.

Mr. Mason said he never knew men in ranks were required to take an oath. He proposed to amend so that the oath need only be taken by officers.

Mr. Johnson, (opp.) of Arks, said he thought that the bill had never received proper attention from the Military Committee. He confessed he had never read the bill through, and did not know this provision was in the bill.

in the bill.

Mr. Hale, (rep.) of N. H., said he was opposed to striking out the provision for taking the oath. He wanted to know what was the objection to taking an oath? Why is there any sensitiveness at this time against taking any oath?

On motion of Mr. Lank the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Frent moved to take up the bill relative to the printing of an extra number of documents. The bill provides that no extra number of any decuments shall be printed without the passeage of a joint resolution by both nouses and reported from a committee. The bill was passed.

passed.

Mr. Becam reported the bill known as the Patent bill, recommending that the Senate concur in all the amendments of the House, except one. The report was agreed

House of Representatives.

The House was opened with prayer by Chaplain Srock

Bless the outgoing administration; may it close its labors in peace, without further violence and without any stain of blood. And we pray for the incoming administration; that Thy blessing may rest on the President elect in his journey hitherward; that Thy good providence may be around him day and night, guarding and guiding him at every step. And we pray that he may be peacefully and happily inaugurated, and afterwards, by pure, wise and prudent counsels, that he may administer the government in such a manner as Thy name may be glorified and the welfare of the people in all their relations be advanced, and that our example of civil and religious liberty be followed in all the world.

Mr. Surman (ren.) of Ohio, sent un the letter to him.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, sent up the letter to him from the Secretary of the Treasury, again urging speedy measures in view of the pressing demands of the

President, in place of any part of the recent loan, to issue coupon bonds of a denomination hot exceeding fifty dollars, and bearing not exceeding six per centum interest, and running twenty years, and apply such bonds at par to the creditors who may receive them—the entire amount not to exceed that authorized by the recent lean act. Mr. Sherman made an explanation showing the im-

Mr. GARNETT, (opp.) of Va., opposed the reporting of the bill, saying that the President elect had recently made a declaration of war, and therefore he (Garnett) would throw every obstacle in the way of the tyrannical and military deepotism that is now to inaugurated. (Suppressed hisses.)

Mr. Shriman.—This government will pay its debts at the earliest moment. He moved a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Sherman—This government will pay its debts at the carliest moment. He moved a suspension of the rules.

The Scharz said this was not in order.
On motion of Mr. Washneuner, (rep.) of Ill., a message was ordered to be sent to the Senate informing them that the House was now waiting to receive them, so that in a joint body the electoral votes for President and Vice President may be opened, and the result announced.

After a short interval the Senators, preceded by their officers, were announced.

The members of the House immediately rose, and remained standing till the Senators took seats in a semicircular range, in front of the Clerk's desk.

Vice President Breckinridge was conducted to the right of the Speaker, and the tellers, viz.—Senator Trumbull and Representatives Washburne, of Illinois, and Phelps, took seats at the Clerk's desk.

When order was restored, Vice President Brezzyrandes rose and said:—

We have assembled pursuant to the constitution, in order that the electoral votes may be counted and the result declared for President and Vice President for the term commencing on the 4th of March, 1861, and it is made my duty, under the constitution, to open the certificates of election in the presence of the two houses, and I now proceed to the performance of the two houses, and I now proceed to the performance of the two houses, and I now proceed to the performance of the two houses, and I now proceed to the performance of the two houses, and I now proceed to the performance of the two houses, and I now proceed to the performance of the two houses, and I now proceed to the performance of the two houses, and I now proceed to the performance of the two houses, and I now proceed to the performance of the two houses, and I now proceed to the performance of the two houses, and I now proceed to the performance of the two houses, and I now proceed to the performance of the two houses, and I now proceed to the performance of the two houses, and I now proceed to the performance of the two houses, and I now proce

Michigan .

Total.......180 72 39 12 180 72 39 12
Whereupon, the View Priesbory, rising, said, that Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, having received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes, is duly elected President of the United States for the four years commencing on the 4th of March, 1861; and that Hannibal Hamiin, of the whole number of electoral votes, is duly elected Vice President of the United States for the same term. He added that the Dusiness for which the two Houses assembled having been completed, the Senators will now return to their own chamber.

The members of the House rose and remained standing until the Senators left the hall.

Mr. Wisslow, (opp.) of N. C., moved to adjourn.

until the Senators left the hall.

Mr. Wisslow, (opp.) of N. C., moved to adjourn.

Much confusion here ensued.

On Mr. Winslow's motion 88 voted in the affirmative and 54 in the negative.

Mr. Struss, (opp.) of N. Y., demanded the ayes and nays. If he understood that the Pacific Railroad bill would come up to-morrow without prejudice, he had no objection to adjourn.

While thus speaking Mr. Sickles was loudly called to order.

order.

The question of adjournment was negatived by one majority.

Mr. Cunts, (rep.) of Iowa, moved that the special order, the Pacific Railroad bill, be continued over till order, the restance of the House was ordered to be appointed, in conjunction with such members as may be appointed by the Senate, to wait on the President elect and inform him of his

election.

Mr. Hindman, (opp.) of Ark., suggested that General Sout be also informed that there was no further use for the mercunries around the Capitol, as the electoral votes had been counted.

The House adjourned. MR. McKEAN'S RESOLUTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. Washington, Feb. 12, 1861. The telegraph made bad work with the preamble and resolution offered by me yesterday. They were as fol-

tartil measure for the emancipation of the slaves;
Resolved, That the Select Committee of Five be instructed to inquire whether, by the consent of the people or of the State governments, or by compensating the slaveholders, it be practicable for the general government to procure the emancipation of the slaves in some or all of the border States, and if so to report a bill for that purpose.

Laid over for debate.

Will you do me the favor to correct the errors? Re spectfully, yours, SEIZURE OF AMMUNITION FOR CHARLES-

The Metropolitan Police distinguished then restorday, by seizing a lot of cartridges destined for Charleston, S. C. Sergeant Geist, it appears, received information that an attempt would be made to ship 50,000 cartridges on board the Huntsville, and made extensive preparations to seize the property as soon as it arrived on The boxes containing the ammunition in question were Charleston, S. C. It was the intention of the shippers to have them reshipped at Savannah, but whether by railroad or steamboat does not appear. The freight was lying on the pler when the police seized it, and was

promptly carted off to the arsenal in the Seventh avenue. Military Intelligence.

HEADQUARTERS FETT-STETH RECEMBET, NEW YORK, Feb. 11, 1861.

New York, Feb. 11, 1861.

The regiment will parade on Friday, the 22d inst., in fail uniform, overcoats and knapsacks slung, to celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of Washington.

Regimental line will be formed on Chumbers street, cast side of Broadway, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The non-commissioned staff, pioneers, band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant at a quarter before two P. M.

Captain A. S. Woiff will detail his command for special

two P. M.
Captain A. S. Wolff will detail his command for special duty at Lafayette Hall. By order.
EUGENE LE GAL, Colonel Commanding.